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alism and the Morals, interested not in politics, but in philosophy, religion, social movements, and opinions. Even in his later works, *Democracy and Liberty* and the *Map of Life*, Lecky is the thinker, the student of ideas, the searcher for tendencies and influences. In whatever he wrote he aimed to be a true and original interpreter.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

The Gates of India, being an Historical Narrative. By Colonel Sir THOMAS HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.Sc. (London: Macmillan and Company. 1910. Pp. xv, 553.)

THE work is a geographical study of the approaches to India in the light of the uses that have been made of them in the past and with a view to determining the uses to which they might be put in the future. After the introduction (pp. 1-10) two chapters (pp. 11-57) deal with the early relations between Greece, Persia, Assyria, and the Indian frontier; the third chapter (pp. 58-93) treats of the campaign of Alexander in Baktria. Next we find (pp. 94-134) a discussion of Alexander's movements from Kabul to the Indus; while the fifth chapter (pp. 135-168) describes the withdrawal of the Greek forces both by land and by sea from India. The gates of the Far North are studied (pp. 169-189) in connection with the visits of the Chinese pilgrims to India; and two chapters (pp. 190-324) are then devoted to the accounts of the Arab geographers of Seistan, Afghanistan, and Makran. The ninth chapter (pp. 325-343) opens the account of the modern explorations with the adventures of Christie and Pottinger. Masson's journeys are the subject of the next two chapters (pp. 344-410); and then follow accounts of Lord and Wood (pp. 411-441); of Moorcroft (pp. 442-450); of Burnes (pp. 451-461); of Vigne (pp. 462-469); of Broadfoot (pp. 470-475); and of Ferrier (pp. 476-499). The last chapter (pp. 500-529) summarizes the results attained.

In estimating the value of the work it must be remembered that it is addressed to the statesman and not to the historian, and from the point of view of the former it is deserving of high praise. Whether India is or is not open to invasion from the northwest and west is a problem of vital importance to England, and of the greatest interest to the entire world. It is a question too upon which English public opinion has wavered between the extremes of undue apprehension and an over-confident sense of security. The problem is a military geographical one, and to its solution the author has brought an unrivalled knowledge of this part of Asia gained at first hand in the Afghan War and as a member of the Russo-Afghan and Perso-Baluch boundary commissions. He has also gained the credit of propounding an answer that may be accepted without hesitation, *viz.*: that it is easily possible to advance a force to Kandahar from Herat or Mashad, but that, as long as England controls the sea, this is the only danger that need be seriously apprehended, and that it can be guarded against by due foresight and diligence.

For the historian the gains from the book are: first the excellent maps, second the considerable geographic information given in the text, and finally a valuable commentary on the works of the early explorers of Afghanistan and Baluchistan. This part of the work is well done on the basis of a first-hand acquaintance with the writings of these travellers combined with the author's intimate knowledge of the country. To be sure there are omissions which are sometimes puzzling—for instance there is no mention of Elphinstone. One frequently wishes also that the work had been carried out with more system and detail, but the checking of a large part of it has brought to light only minor inaccuracies. Thus Masson's account (II. 276) of the tomb of Joseph Hicks, the first Englishman known to have reached Kabul, has been overlooked, although it is much fuller and presumably more accurate than Vigne's vague reference. I should also suggest that Ferrier after crossing the Hari Rud west of Daolat Yar must have struck into a road approximately the same as the Arab trade-route along the Farah Rud. This accounts for his not passing through Taiwara, which he mentions but did not visit, and reduces the length of his surprisingly rapid ride. But for the older periods of history the author was unable to go direct to the original sources, and possesses merely a fragmentary knowledge of the work that has been done upon them. These portions of his work can be recommended only to those who are competent to check them.

There remains the unpleasant duty of calling attention to the shocking inaccuracy of the spelling of proper names.

G. M. BOLLING.

Le Japon: Histoire et Civilisation. Par le Marquis DE LA MAZELIÈRE. Tome IV. *Le Japon Moderne: La Révolution et la Restauration (1854-1868)*; Tome V. *Le Japon Moderne: La Transformation du Japon (1869-1910)*. (Paris: Plon-Nourrit et Cie. 1910. Pp. ccxlii, 373; 469.)

IN these two volumes is again manifest the author's great love of details combined with his power of generalization and fair reasoning. If in the three preceding volumes of this work (noted in this REVIEW, XIII. 837) he had perforce to rely sometimes on inferences drawn from insufficient data at his disposal, he has, in the preparation of the present volumes, especially volume V., had the advantage of possessing comparatively more recent and abundant sources of information and the service of a few Japanese scholars to revise some of his chapters. The result is an even more lucid and comprehensive summary than was presented by the earlier volumes, of most of the information that can be gathered from other works in European languages on those phases of modern Japanese history that are here treated.

The marquis has again a long introduction, over 240 pages, to volume IV., devoted to the comparison of Asiatic and European civilizations since the sixteenth century, their similarity and difference, and